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authority on the subject, it is also a good example of a rational and scientific historical method.

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART.

MINOR NOTICES

The *Annual Report of the American Historical Association* for 1904 occupies but one volume, of 708 pages. That which most strikes the reviewer is that it contains, out of eighteen sections, but three which belong to the class, usually so abundant in these annual reports, of monographs based on new researches and adding to the sum of historical knowledge in matters of fact. Two of these are excellent. Mr. W. R. Manning's paper on "The Nootka Sound Controversy", which won the Justin Winsor Prize, is a thorough, solid, careful piece of work, based on researches in European archives, and setting right for the first time the history of an important episode. It is well written, and shows a clear head, not only for the transactions immediately in hand, but also for the larger matters of European diplomacy and international relations which were involved. Mr. I. J. Cox's briefer account of the Hunter-Dunbar and Freeman explorations of the Washita and Red rivers in 1804-1806 is also competent and clear. The campaign of 1824 in New York, the history of which is essayed by Mr. C. H. Rammelkamp, is plainly a subject of a different sort. The never-ending political struggles in New York, which give the grave pages of Hammond so quaint a resemblance to those of Cardinal de Retz, are like eternal rounds of whist. Doubtless it will not do to dismiss them scornfully, after Milton's manner with the wars of the Heptarchy, as "battles of the kites and crows". Doubtless a writer of genius could lift one of them to a higher level than that of the obvious surface phenomena, or discern a conflict of ideas somewhere behind the ignoble squabble. Doubtless he could give it unity and make its story instructive. But Mr. Rammelkamp has not done so.

The volume also contains the reports of the Chicago meeting and of the discussions held in its subsections, the presidential address of Professor Goldwin Smith, and three suggestive and sometimes profound papers by the three eminent foreign historians who were present on that occasion: that of Professor Païs "On Roman History", that of Professor Keutgen "On the Necessity in America of the Study of the Early History of Modern European Nations", and that of Professor Milyoukov on "The Chief Currents of Russian Historical Thought". But much the greater part of the volume is occupied with businesslike reports or papers on topics related to the methods or materials of historical work. There is no report from the Historical Manuscripts Commission. The Public Archives Commission presents reports on the state archives of Alabama and Kansas, and on local archives in Georgia and North Carolina, together with a list of the contents of the printed *Pennsylvania Archives*; while Mr. Worthington C. Ford describes in an

interesting manner the archives of our dependencies. Much attention is given in the volume to the work of the state and local historical societies, and Professor H. E. Bourne presents a general summary of their characteristics and endeavors. It is to be hoped that the Association is on the high road toward closer relations with the work of these organizations. The volume closes with a useful report by Professor W. H. Siebert on the special collections in European history which are contained in various American libraries.

Proceedings of the British Academy, 1903-1904. (London, Henry Frowde, pp. xx, 339.) The formation of the International Association of Academies in 1899 and 1900 having drawn attention to the lack in Great Britain of a body corresponding to the philosophical-historical sections of the Continental academies and capable of representing the general interests of the humanities as those of the physical sciences were represented by the Royal Society, "The British Academy for the Promotion of Historical, Philosophical and Philological Studies" was organized in 1901 and incorporated by royal charter in 1902—a body limited to one hundred Fellows, composed of scholars of high distinction in the various subjects represented, and acting through sectional committees for each of those subjects.

The present volume, handsome in appearance and of high quality in contents, embraces several important philological and philosophical contributions. The papers most likely to interest historical students are that of Professor John Rhys, "Studies in Early Irish History", which proceeds from the Irish druidic inscription of Killeen Cormac as a starting-point; that of Baron de Bildt, Swedish and Norwegian minister, on the Conclave of Clement X. (1670), in which Queen Christina was so deeply interested; that of Dr. F. G. Kenyon on the Evidence of Greek Papyri with regard to Textual Criticism, reassuring to those who have to depend on the ancient historians; that of Sir Frederick Pollock on Locke's Theory of the State; and that of Sir Courtenay Ilbert on occasion of the centenary of the French Civil Code. If the historical student is also a teacher he will be interested in Mr. Michael E. Sadler's suggestive paper on "The Ferment in Education on the Continent and in America". The two annual addresses of the president, Lord Reay, call for little comment. The American eye will be caught by a phrase in the second, in which, speaking of the next triennial meeting of the International Association of Academies, at Vienna in the spring of 1907, he expresses the hope "that by that date that other great branch of the English-speaking Race—the great American people—may be represented among the Academies of the world by a constituent Academy in the Section of Letters". The notion, not undiscussed in America, has much to recommend it. Of the projects considered by the International Association in its session of 1904, the protocols of which are given in an appendix to this volume, there are several in which American learned opinion should be strongly interested; and, speaking more broadly, as American society

ages and cultivation on the side of the humanities ripens, a central body representative of such interests may soon come to seem as desirable as a national academy of the physical sciences.

Of the obituary notices of members, which convention perhaps requires, few have much vital power, or make real, as the French Academy's notices often do, the human being of whom they treat. Those of Lord Acton, Mr. S. R. Gardiner, Mr. Lecky and Sir Leslie Stephen will especially appeal to students of history. A sketch of Ernst Curtius, by Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, already sent out in advance from Vol. II., is extremely interesting. The papers contained in the volume can all be obtained in separate form from the publisher.

The final volume of *The Historians' History of the World*, containing the index, has recently been issued (The Outlook Company, New York, 1905, pp. viii, 662). The index is one both of names and of topics and seems to have been prepared with intelligence and care. In addition there is a complete "Bibliographical Index", giving in alphabetical order the names of all the writers whose works were drawn upon in putting the narrative together, with exact references indicating each place in the body of the work where any given writer has been quoted. For example, "Gorce, Pierre de la, *Histoire du second empire*, Paris, 1894, 4 vols.; Napoleon's address at Bordeaux (op. cit. I, 97-100), 13, 126-127; Battle of the Alma (op. cit. I, 261-267), 17, 565-568; The fall of Sebastopol (op. cit. 434-441), 17, 579-584." The English reader by the help of this index may get brief samples of the narrative of a rather wide range of foreign authors whose works have not been translated.

E. G. BOURNE.

Actes du Congrès International pour la Reproduction des Manuscrits, des Monnaies et des Sceaux tenu à Liège, les 21, 22 et 23 Août 1905 (Bruxelles, Misch et Thron, 1905, pp. xxviii, 338). Technical as much of the discussion at this congress naturally was, the volume of its proceedings contains much to interest the student of history, especially the student of medieval sources. The history of the organization of the congress is given in the first pages, the formal journal of its sessions in the last, but the greater portion of the book consists of the papers read or submitted beforehand in print for discussion. Even the student of American history may derive profit from the technical papers, for instance, those relating to photography in libraries and archives. Perhaps a larger number will find interest in M. Paul Bergmans's account of previous endeavors toward international co-operation in the making of facsimiles, M. Alphonse Bayot's survey of the present status in respect to the publication of facsimiles of manuscripts, and M. Maurice Prou's more specific report regarding reproductions of charters and other archive-documents. The latter is accompanied by a valuable bibliographical list, prepared by M. Prou and M. René Poupardin. Pro-

fessor Charles M. Gayley of the University of California laid before the congress his project for a central agency in America for the reproduction of European manuscripts and early printed books. His scheme contemplates an endowment of at least half a million dollars, the extensive manufacture of facsimiles to be sold to the subscribing libraries and individuals at a price little above cost, and the formation by regular deposit of a central library of such facsimiles. The plan seems to us to be worthy of all commendation in most of its general features, but to have been thought out less thoroughly than should be in some of its details, especially as regards historical documents and the relative usefulness of facsimiles of different classes of them. The central library of facsimiles seems to us useless. Several American libraries would subscribe to all the reproductions that the agency should publish, and we can think of no readers who would not prefer to study them in places where they had also the use of a great store of other books. The precise vote of the congress respecting Mr. Gayley's propositions, which we were not able to give in our last issue, reads as follows: "Le Congrès émet le vœu de voir M. Gayley organiser aux États-Unis un bureau destiné à provoquer l'exécution de reproductions de manuscrits, de monnaies et de sceaux."

Glimpses of the Ages, or the "Superior" and "Inferior" Races, so-called, discussed in the Light of Science and History. By Theophilus E. Samuel Scholes, M.D., etc. (London, John Long, 1905, pp. xvii, 409). The purpose of this book is to review the arguments advanced in support of the alleged superiority of the white race and the alleged inferiority of the colored races. The first part of the volume is rather biological than historical in treatment. The author rejects the whole theory of evolution and holds to the common descent of the races of men from a single pair. With few exceptions the authorities quoted by Mr. Scholes are among those whose names are found in the foot-notes to Darwin's *Descent of Man*.

Turning from biology to history, Mr. Scholes discusses the "mental" side of the alleged inferiority of the colored races. The descriptions of Caesar, Tacitus, Polybius, Plutarch, and Strabo are sufficient to show the original barbarism and unprogressiveness of the European races. Next, arguments from physiology, language, and history are adduced to prove the negro origin of the ancient Egyptians. Then, with somewhat of a leap, Mr. Scholes passes from the old civilization of the Nile to describe the Mandingos, a tribe now resident in the Soudan. These, we are told, show a higher civilization than the early Germans, and prove the ability of the African to assimilate the higher culture.

By all serious students it is recognized that, in the United States, under freedom, the negro population has progressed both industrially and intellectually. This development is much emphasized by Mr. Scholes, but with an enthusiasm which is hardly discerning. One of Du Bois's books is ascribed to George Williams. The names of certain colored

teachers are connected with the University of Virginia. Newspaper articles furnish much material, and statistics are handled somewhat incautiously. The study of soils in "the Department of Agriculture connected with Tuskegee" is evidently regarded as a feature in some way peculiar to that notable school. The period of slavery is referred to in terms of lurid exaggeration, and there is no reference whatever to the civilizing influence of the plantation.

The author's wish to combat Chamberlainism and to urge a juster dealing with the colored races under British rule is perfectly legitimate. To write a book with this purpose is fully justifiable. To include therein a philosophy of history is dangerous, to say the least. However, if such a work were founded upon sound scholarship and executed in a scientific way, it might possibly be helpful. To this standard, unfortunately, the work of Mr. Scholes in no way attains.

ST. GEORGE L. SIOUSSAT.

Constantine the Great: the Reorganisation of the Empire and the Triumph of the Church. By John B. Firth. (New York, Putnams, 1905, pp. xiii, 368.) The author of this volume is already known to historical readers from his recent biography of Augustus, likewise in the "Heroes of the Nations" series. Mr. Firth does not attempt the impossible task of making Constantine a hero; indeed he is not quite sure that the title of "Great" is well deserved, the importance of the age lying not in the personality of the ruler but in "the first conversion of a Roman Emperor to Christianity, with all that such conversion entailed" (p. v). Accordingly the church bulks large in the narrative, and the character of the emperor falls, quite properly, into the background, although Mr. Firth is one of those who hold that "the only reasonable view to take of the religious character of Constantine is that he was a sincere and convinced Christian" (p. 328). Amid the bitter controversies of the fourth century Mr. Firth shows an evident desire to be fair-minded, and while he is not a profound student of the period, he has read the principal contemporary historians to good purpose and quotes from them freely. Moreover he writes agreeably, and in the dearth of books in English upon these times he has performed a service in giving us a convenient account of the external history of Constantine's reign.

On the side of institutions, however, the book is distinctly weak. The title-page does indeed place the reorganization of the empire side by side with the triumph of the church, but this promise is quickly forgotten. There is no adequate description of the imperial government or of the structure of society, and the few perfunctory pages devoted to these topics in the concluding chapter do not represent present-day scholarship. Evidently the author is unacquainted with the special studies of Mommsen, Hirschfeld, and Seeck in this field, not to mention less-known writers. It is of course not fair to judge the extent of his knowledge by the five authorities which are singled out for mention in

the introduction, but for a period in which German scholars have accomplished so much it is at least suspicious to find no German work cited.

The illustrations compel a word of protest. There are, it is true, several reproductions of coins and monuments, the latter mainly from Grosvenor's *Constantinople*, but what shall we say of the paintings by Raphael, Veronese, and Cranach and the portraits of Constantine and Athanasius "from the British Museum Print Room"? Surely the time has passed when such things can appear, without comment or distinction, among authentic illustrations.

CHARLES H. HASKINS.

Overzicht van de door Brunnenpublicatie aan te vullen Leemten der Nederlandsche Geschiedkennis. [By the] Commissie van Advies voor 's Rijks Geschiedkundige Publicatiën. (Hague, Nijhoff, 1904, pp. ix, 108.) In 1902 the Queen of the Netherlands instituted a Commission of Advice on historical publications to be undertaken by the state. Organizing under the royal archivist, Dr. T. H. F. van Riemsdijk, as president, and with Dr. H. T. Colenbrander as secretary, the commission proceeded to make a systematic survey of the field of Dutch history, to consider with care what portions were well supplied with printed documentary materials and what portions were lacking, and so, after ample deliberation on possible state undertakings, their varieties and scope, to make this excellent and very interesting report on the gaps needing to be filled, whether by documentary series of general character and many volumes, by briefer and more special series, or by individual volumes relating to particular episodes, persons, or other subjects. Invaluable as the report is to the thoughtful student of Dutch history, it is not here mentioned for this reason, but as a model of how things ought to be done. In the United States, the departments of the federal government, states, cities, historical societies, individuals, pour out documentary volumes in great profusion but with no concert. Duplication, waste, over-production on one side, neglect of another, inevitably ensue. Few persons bestow thought, of more than local scope, on the question what things are really needed; and to those persons governmental agencies almost never listen. It is not thus that "the Dutch are taking Holland". At the end of the report are printed the rules which the commission have framed for the execution under their care of governmental historical publications.

The Great Roll of the Pipe for the Twenty-second Year of the Reign of King Henry the Second, A. D. 1175-1176. With an introduction by J. H. Round. (London, The Pipe Roll Society, Spottiswoode and Company, 1904, pp. xxx, 268.) The Pipe Roll Society has again placed all students of the twelfth century under deep obligation by an addition to its invaluable series, which has been interrupted for four years. The volume appears in a changed form, the roll being printed *in extenso*

instead of in "Record" type as hitherto—a modification which must be considered of questionable advantage since the extensions are not italicized nor is there indication of their editorship. The questionableness of giving up the "Record" type is accentuated when the accuracy of the extension is impugned; and that some charge against its reliability must be brought is seen from a glance at the accounts of Cambridge and Hunts (pp. 70 *et seqq.*).

Under the heading of these counties we find two sheriffs, Ebrard de Beche and Warin de Bassingeburn, jointly accounting for the "firm" of the two counties. At the end of this account, which is rendered unquestionably by both of them, occurs the item, "Et habet de superplus .xij. d." (p. 71). Here we find the singular *habet* when the subject, implied by what precedes, is plural.

The extension of the next item is also doubtful; the entry reads: "Idem vicecomes debet .xx. l. blancorum de tertio anno de firma de Huntendon' que remanent de ipso anno propter werram donec Rex precipiat inde voluntatem suam." The position of the entry, immediately following the account for the "firm" of the year, suggests that it represents a debt of the joint sheriffs, Ebrard and Warin. This suggestion is confirmed by the first lines of the preceding year's account rendered by these same men: "Ebrardus de Beche et Warinus de Bassingeburna redd. Comp. de .xl. l. et .vii. s. et .iv. d. blancorum de veteri firma Comitatum. In thesauro .xx. l. et .vii. s. et .iii. d. blancorum. Et deb. .xx. l. blancorum que remanent super Huntendon de ipso anno propter Werram", etc.¹ Here in almost identical language we find the remnant of the "firm" of Huntingdon debited to Ebrard and Warin, so that whatever the words in the manuscript of the Roll of 22 Henry II. may be, we feel certain that both men are debtors jointly for this item. Clearly then, we rightly expect "Idem vicecomites debent" in this entry.

As we read further we come on groups of doubtful extensions; in every case to determine whether the phrase "Id vic deb" is to be rendered by the singular or by the plural, we may turn for help to the previous Pipe Rolls. In one of these we are certain to find the item entered with some variation that indicates the number of "vic". Groups of these suspicious extensions occur not only in the accounts of Cambridge and Hunts, but also in those of Lincolnshire (pp. 80, 82), London and Middlesex (pp. 11 *et seqq.*), Beds and Bucks (pp. 17, 18, 19). The frequency of passages of this sort makes one long for a scientific text in which all extensions are italicized; or better, the more exact reproduction of the original given us heretofore in the "Record" type. But even as the Roll stands, all scholars must express their thankfulness at the renewal of its valuable work by the Pipe Roll Society.

CURTIS HOWE WALKER.

¹ *Rot. Pip.* 21 H. II., p. 138. Extended from "Record" type.

England in the Age of Wycliffe. By George Macaulay Trevelyan. (London and New York, Longmans, 1904, pp. xiv, 380.) In this new edition of his book Mr. Trevelyan has made several alterations, especially in his valuable chapter on "The Peasants' Rising of 1381". These changes have been chiefly suggested by the articles of Mr. George Kriehn, "Studies in the Sources of the Social Revolt in 1381", *AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW*, January and April, 1902 (VII. 254-285, 458-484), and to a less extent by the reviews of Mr. Trevelyan's book in the *English Historical Review* and the *Edinburgh Review*, January, 1900.

In a few instances the author has simplified his somewhat exuberant style or suppressed a bit of speculation. Of more consequence are the modifications of his views regarding various incidents connected with the Rising. He accepts Mr. Kriehn's conclusions as to the trustworthy character of the *Anonymous French Chronicle*, and has modified his account of Tyler's death and of the Smithfield Articles so as to bring them into agreement with that narrative. The anti-ecclesiastical nature of the revolt is somewhat more clearly recognized. A few changes in phraseology and a new paragraph on p. 255 give a tone to the whole account that is more sympathetic with the peasants, more appreciative of the justice of their demands, and hence less like the tone of Froissart than before.

Mr. Trevelyan has not altered his opinion as to the results of the Rising, although in the light of Mr. Alexander Savine's researches ("Bondmen under the Tudors", *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*, N. S., XVII. 235-286) it is difficult to see how the position can still be maintained that "this attitude of resistance [on the part of the peasants] was an important factor in the economic causes which drove the landlord to manumit his serfs" (p. 254).

Altogether the new matter inserted here and there in the book amounts to not more than two or three pages, to make room for which an equal amount of old matter has been withdrawn.

FRANCES G. DAVENPORT.

Relations between England and Zurich during the Reformation. By Th. Vetter. (London, Elliot Stock, 1904, pp. 61.) The author, professor of English philology in Zurich University, published in 1901 *Lit-terarische Beziehungen zwischen England und der Schweiz im Reformationszeitalter*. The present pamphlet names twenty-seven "English scholars and fugitives" who "found a quiet abode" at Zurich; and gives brief information concerning about half of this number. Among the earlier students were John Butler, William Udolph, Nicholas Part-ridge, Nicholas Eliot, William Peterson, Bartholomew Traheron, or Trehern. Two English merchants, Richard Hilles and John Burcher, were friends of Bullinger and the Reformation in England and Switzer-land. Swiss students recommended by Bullinger were kindly treated by Traheron and Hilles, and Johannes von Ulm was engaged to instruct Lady Jane Grey. Among the prominent exiles influenced by the Zurich

reformers five bishops are mentioned: Bale of Ossory, Hooper of Gloucester, Horn of Winchester, Jewel of Salisbury, and Parkhurst of Norwich. Some fifteen exiles came to Zurich on the accession of Mary. "Almost all the high dignitaries of the English church had been his [Bullinger's] guests, and they all referred to him, when anything of importance was to be decided." "About twenty of his works and treatises were translated into English."

The pamphlet shows familiarity with the *Zurich Letters*, *Original Letters*, and *Bullinger's Decades*, published by the Parker Society; with rare English books printed at Zurich; and with recently published sources like the Bullinger *Diarium* and the *Zwingliana*. Possibly some additional information might have been gleaned from the letters and scholarly notes in Herminjard, *Correspondance des Réformateurs*. A letter from Bullinger quoted by Herminjard (IV. 310-311) shows that Eliot had been in Zurich since 1536, not 1537, as Professor Vetter implies (p. 6). No attempt is made to characterize the teachings of the Zurich reformers or their influence on English theology and polity. It is a brief but scholarly account of the amount rather than the nature of the influence of Zurich on England.

H. D. FOSTER.

L'Établissement du Régime Espagnol dans les Pays-Bas et l'Insurrection. Par Ernest Gossart. (Brussels, Lamertin, 1905, pp. xii, 331.) So recently has the loss of the Philippine Islands proved to be the culmination of the decline of Spanish dominance in the world beyond her peninsula that any new light on the first step of this slow retreat should be welcomed. The author of this volume on the revolt of the Netherlands against Philip II. sets out with a definite thesis, namely that the religious side of the struggle has received too much and the political elements too little attention.

M. Gossart's previous studies: *Notes pour servir à l'Histoire du Règne de Charles-Quint* and *Charles-Quint et Philippe II.* have both been published by the Royal Academy of Belgium in the series of *Mémoires Couronnés* (vols. LIV. and LV., 1896 and 1897). A third article entitled "Projets d'Érection des Pays-Bas en Royaume sous Philippe II." appeared in the *Bulletin* of the same society (Classe des Lettres, 1900, pp. 558-578).

Chief of one of the departments of the royal library in Brussels, M. Gossart was in a position to obtain easily all knowledge of the material of sixteenth-century history. In no other city are there such rich stores as in the Belgian capital. Still, in 1897 he deemed it insufficient for his projected exhaustive history of Charles V., and waited for further printing of the records in the archives of Vienna, Lille, Paris, Simancas, and London.

Nothing has been more interesting among the publications of late years than the issues of the records and the diaries of the Venetian ambassadors. The vast mass of Sanuti's papers, whose publication was

completed in 1896, alone offered a wealth of information. Sanuti's training at Louvain gave him a knowledge of the vernacular and thus he had opportunities of knowledge closed to his fellow-countrymen, who remained outsiders though keen observers of passing events. These M. Gossart has studied closely. Thus equipped, it would seem that the result of his labor would be peculiarly fresh and interesting. It must be confessed, however, that one lays down the volume with singular disappointment. It is a fair narrative of events, told without passion and without prejudice, but it is curiously destitute of originality in presentation or in theory. The style is pleasant but colorless. In general summary the author differs naturally from d'Aubigny and from Motley, but on the whole there is little difference in his point of view from that of Pirenne, of Blok, and of other recent writers. His work can, therefore, not be rated as a great contribution to the literature of the subject, but the bibliography has some valuable suggestions.

RUTH PUTNAM.

The Temper of the Seventeenth Century in English Literature. Clark Lectures given at Trinity College, Cambridge, in the Year 1902-1903. By Barrett Wendell. (New York, Scribners, 1904, pp. ix, 360.) Apology must be made for a tardy notice of this interesting book, whose title, perhaps, scarcely suggests with how much justice it may claim a place among historical works.

With his usual admirable clearness, Professor Wendell traces the changes that occurred in the temper of the English people during that century in which such changes were most conspicuous, and in which also the history of the two great branches of the English-speaking race began to diverge. In the early years of the seventeenth century the English temper was spontaneous, enthusiastic, and versatile; and these traits were characteristic of the nation as a whole. But, somewhat later, disintegration occurred and the isolated individual, speaking only his own message, and splendidly typified by Milton, is characteristic of the period. The intense ideality of the times appears in the civil conflict in which both parties attempted to make legal "rights" conform to ideal "right" as they conceived it. During the period of belief in ideal "right" as "behind and above law", New England was planted; and here the temper of Elizabethan Puritanism long survived unchanged. In England, on the other hand, after the Restoration appeared a new temper of reverence for fact and for the common sense that, while not lacking in ideality, yet did not attempt to "make spiritual ideals materially dominant".

From this brief summary of the book it will be evident that some of the main conclusions are the same as those which Professor Wendell has arrived at in some of his previous writings. Yet the fact that these are treated in a new connection and with fresh illustrations will make the book of interest both to those who were convinced and to those who were unconvinced by his earlier arguments.

F. G. D.

The Cromwellian Union: Papers relating to the Negotiations for an Incorporating Union between England and Scotland, 1651-1652, with an Appendix of Papers relating to the Negotiations in 1670. Edited, with introduction and notes, by C. Sanford Terry, M.A. [Publications of the Scottish History Society, volume XL.] (Edinburgh, Constable, 1902, pp. xcvi, 239.) On September 9, 1651, six days after the destruction of the Scottish army at Worcester, the English Parliament began to take measures for the annexation of the conquered country, and shortly afterward appointed a body of commissioners to settle Scottish affairs. On October 28 the policy of Parliament was clearly defined as one of political incorporation. In the following January the commissioners met at Dalkeith to receive from the deputies chosen by the Scottish shires and boroughs their assent to the proposed union, as well as petitions and recommendations from the Scottish constituencies. During the four months that the commissioners passed in Scotland they also set in motion again the administrative machinery of local government.

The majority of the documents in the volume now under review are the "Assents", "Petitions", or "Desires" presented to the commissioners from February to April, 1652, from various shires and boroughs of Scotland. Other documents relate to matters connected with the restoration of administrative government in Scotland; and there are also several news-letters. All the documents except two news-letters date from 1652. They of course throw much light on the attitude of Scotland toward the proposed union.

In his long and admirable preface Mr. Sanford Terry traces the history of the Parliamentary negotiations relative to the union through the Parliaments of 1653, 1654, 1656, and 1658 to the reassembling of the old Scottish Parliament in 1661.

In 1669 a scheme of union was again proposed, and commissioners were appointed by both countries. In an appendix to his volume Mr. Terry has printed, together with some other documents, the "Official Journal" and the "Particular Journall" of the joint meetings of the commissioners.

F. G. D.

English Colonial Administration under Lord Clarendon, 1660-1667. By Percy Lewis Kaye, Ph.D. [Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series XXIII, Nos. 5-6.] (Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1905, pp. 150.) Dr. Kaye's paper begins with a brief survey of British colonial policy during the early years of the Restoration, in which he sets forth the general principles of commercial regulation and describes the rudimentary development of the central administrative system. One could wish that he had provided a more adequate setting of contemporary English politics and that the public character of Clarendon had been drawn in a more substantial and vital fashion. This general statement of principles is followed by a

study of their application to a few specific questions of American policy. There is a slight reference to the Carolina colonies and a brief account of the conquest of New Netherland as conceived by the British government and carried out by Nicolls and his associates. The insular colonies are almost wholly ignored and the bulk of the paper is devoted to an account of the dealings of the English government with New England, especially with the recalcitrant colony of Massachusetts, the most detailed treatment being given to the visits of the royal commissioners to New England during the years 1664-1665. The positive results of Clarendon's administration receive, in the final impression left by this paper, less prominence than its inconsistencies and failures. The lavish grants of privilege contained in the Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Carolina charters were certainly at variance with the general purpose of the crown to establish a more effectual control over the colonies, especially in the interest of British commerce and revenue. The negotiations with Massachusetts ended in a decided, though temporary, victory for the colonists.

The author has made a careful use of the familiar sources for this period, and shows some capacity for independent criticism of conclusions reached by earlier writers. On the whole, however, a comparison of Dr. Kaye's paper with earlier treatments of the same subject indicates no considerable addition to our stock of information and no decided novelty in the handling of the material. In the opinion of the reviewer, there is still room for a comprehensive exposition of British colonial policy during this critical period of its development.

The bibliographical apparatus is limited to foot-notes, which are not always full enough to be distinct. It would appear, for instance, that the author's citation of the English state papers is confined to the abstracts in the *Calendars*; but in several instances the brief citation, "Colonial Papers," leaves the reader in doubt whether the writer has gone back of the *Calendars* to the documents themselves.

EVARTS B. GREENE.

Tre Anni di Guerra e l'Assedio di Torino del 1706. Narrazione Storico-Militare. Per Pietro Fea. (Rome, Voghera, 1905, pp. 382.) The occasion of this volume is the approaching bi-centenary of an important episode in the war of the Spanish Succession—the relief of Turin by Prince Eugene. The book is a clear and copious narrative of the military operations in Northern Italy from 1703 to 1706 with special reference to the siege and relief of the former capital of Piedmont. No attention is given to the political history of the period.

The style is popular rather than technical; but the book appears to be based on a thorough study of printed sources. No use has been made of unpublished material. An analytical index and four plans of Turin and its environs in 1706 and in modern times add to the usefulness of the work.

F. G. D.

Der Krieg des Jahres 1799 und die Zweite Koalition. Von Hermann Hüffer. (Gotha, F. A. Perthes, 1904, 1905, two vols., pp. xxiv, 472; xii, 384.) These volumes constitute a contribution to that specialized study of the wars of the French Revolution of which the author is the foremost German exponent, and in which he has steadily labored and produced for the last twenty-five years. His method of production in late years has been to publish separately the selected sources upon which his historical narrative is based, and to follow these with the narrative itself. Thus in the present case very few documents are given and but few brief quotations from documents, while on the other hand the foot-note references to source-material, whether in the *Quellen* or in other published sources, is comprehensive and even exhaustive. The present volumes cover the campaigns of 1799 in Italy and in Switzerland in particular, and an especial study has been made of the battle of Cassano, April 27, the battles on the Trebbia, June 17-19, the battle of Novi, August 15, and the contests about Zurich, on June 4 and September 25 respectively.

In preparing his accounts of these military events the author has searched every possible source for information bearing not only on the immediate incidents of a battle, but on general plans of campaigns, political conditions and objects, diplomatic manœuvres—in a word for everything, near or remote, that seemed to have a bearing on his study. He uses ordinary historical accounts, official newspapers, memoirs, and letters with discretion, but naturally places most confidence in military and diplomatic archives, and for these last has studied the archives of every important state collection. His work is then most detailed and intensive, and it would be idle to attempt any summary of his statements. For these volumes Professor Hüffer has made research principally in the Record Office in London (primarily for the activities of Nelson at Naples), at Paris, at St. Petersburg, and most of all at Vienna, where the liberality of the Austrian government has made it possible for him to obtain much new material. In all respects his work is marked by the greatest scholarly care and thoroughness and is the final word, to date, upon the topics of which he treats.

E. D. ADAMS.

Russia. By Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace. (New York, Holt, 1905, pp. xx, 672.) The first edition of this work appeared in 1877. In the present edition the author has made some revision of old material and has added much that is new regarding the principal political, economic, and social developments of the last quarter of a century. Of the five new chapters (100 pp.), three relate to successive stages of the revolutionary movement, one to the rise of great manufacturing industries, with the consequent creation of a capitalist class and of an industrial proletariat, and one to "The Present Situation".

The connection between recent economic changes on the one hand, and on the other hand the acceptance of Marxian doctrines, the different

groups in the Social Democratic party, and the tendency of the workman to accept a programme of political as well as of economic reform are made clear. But although a wide difference exists between the old-fashioned nihilist and the modern Social Democrat, yet the evolution of the latter from the former shows complete continuity. The various revolutionary bodies have all had the same aims. "What has differentiated them from each other is the greater or less degree of impatience to realise the ideal" (p. 600). Similar historical continuity appears in the domestic and foreign policy of the country, so that the author acknowledges that the changes occurring within the quarter of a century are neither so numerous nor so important as he had at first supposed. The additions to the book will be of primary interest to the student of contemporaneous political, social, and economic conditions rather than to the historian.

F. G. D.

The second volume of the Chancellor and Hewes *United States* (New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1905, pp. xxi, 539) deals with colonial history from 1697 to 1774. Eight volumes more are promised. The first volume of the series was reviewed at length in the April number of this REVIEW (X. 642-645). In plan and in execution the present volume has all the characteristics of the first. The reader will find occasionally a fruitful suggestion or a stimulating freshness of statement; but upon the whole I am constrained to agree fully with the writer of the April notice. It is unfortunate that so faulty a work should be launched upon the public by the reputation of a great publishing house and by strangely favorable notices from several literary periodicals of high standing.

W. M. WEST.

The Napoleonic Exiles in America: a Study in American Diplomatic History 1815-1819. By Jesse S. Reeves, Ph.D. [Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series XXIII., Nos. 9-10.] (Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1905, pp. 134.) This monograph of seven chapters and an appendix describes, with considerable detail and with long quotations from the sources, the American experiences of the picturesque, even pathetic, little group of Napoleonic exiles, expatriated by the restored Bourbons—Napoleon's brother Joseph, ex-king of Spain, two marshals of the imperial army, six generals, a dozen colonels, counts, and others of less distinction. Dr. Reeves points out the fundamental unfitness of the exiles, by temperament and training, for the prosaic work of colonization. He omits the details of Joseph Bonaparte's quiet life in New Jersey, but traces the unsuccessful experiments of the visionary, flighty Lakanal, ex-priest, professor, and Representative, who purposed to settle in Kentucky, there to write a history of the United States; of Parmentier and his colony of several hundred exiles at Aigleville on the Tombigbee River in Alabama, under the auspices of the French Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, known

also as the Society for the Cultivation of the Vine and Olive; and of the brothers, Generals Charles and Henri Lallemand, with their unauthorized, military Champ d'Asile on the banks of the Trinity in Texas, conveniently near the borders of distracted Mexico.

The material for this clear story of attempted settlements, impossible schemes, and half-formed, impracticable intrigues is drawn from well-known sources: the *American State Papers*, the published memoirs and writings of John Quincy Adams, Gallatin, Joseph Bonaparte, and Hyde de Neuville, and the unpublished papers in the archives of the Department of State. There is no evidence that the French archives were investigated. On the whole, this brochure fails to convince the reader that these exiles from France by their presence or actions influenced in any significant particular the history, institutions, or diplomatic policy of the United States. At most they were annoyances to Monroe, Rush, and Adams, and a sprinkling of spice in the otherwise tasteless, though wholesome and nourishing, mass of immigrants of the early nineteenth century.

The appendix, about one-sixth of the whole, is devoted by Dr. Reeves to some valuable documents and letters relative to the proposed cession of Texas and the Floridas by Joseph, king of Spain and the Indies, in 1811, but it is not clear why this monograph on the Napoleonic exiles, the first of whom reached the United States late in 1815, should be padded with these earlier papers. It certainly does not need them.

KENDRIC CHARLES BABCOCK.

Reverend William Salter, with whose investigations in Iowa history the publications of the Iowa Historical Society have made the public familiar, has written a small volume bearing the explanatory title *Iowa: the First Free State in the Louisiana Purchase* (Chicago, McClurg, 1905, pp. 289). The period covered is from the earliest discoveries to the admission of the state to the Union. It dwells especially, as indicated in the title, upon the acquisition of the territory by the United States and the exclusion of slavery through the Missouri Compromise. Limited thus by time and motive, it makes no pretensions to being a comprehensive history of the state.

The first chapters travel familiar ground in the discoveries of Marquette, Joliet, and La Salle, the beginnings of the lead industry, the coming of Father Julien Dubuque, and the Spanish occupancy. Although the transition to American ownership is a special feature of the book, the limitations of space prevent an extended treatment or the introduction of new material. The condensation in places causes the danger of uncertainty in minds unfamiliar with the story. For instance, Federalist influence in the administration of Jefferson might easily be estimated too weighty from these sentences (p. 56): "Jefferson suggested a constitutional amendment [to validate the purchase of Louisiana], and Madison drew up one. Alexander Hamilton and Gouverneur Morris thought it unnecessary, that the United States had complete

power, and the suggestion fell to the ground." Jefferson's opinion on Hamilton's influence in dropping the proposed amendment would be interesting.

Subsequent chapters trace the evolution of statehood through the District of Louisiana, the Territory of Louisiana, the Territory of Missouri, the interregnum from 1821 to 1834, the Territory of Michigan, the Territory of Wisconsin, the Territory of Iowa, and, finally, statehood in 1846. Few portions of the United States have seen more changes of control. The recital is unmarked by any details or descriptions, except a long extract (pp. 129-136) from a volume, by Miss Eva E. Dye, called *The Conquest: the True Story of Lewis and Clark* (1902). Descriptions of early Iowa are reprinted from the journal of Lieutenant Albert Lea in the *Iowa Historical Records*, and from Catlin's works.

In connection with the free-soil of Iowa, a sketch is given (pp. 241-244) of the case of Ralph, a fugitive slave, in which the territorial Supreme Court gave a decision in 1839 exactly the opposite of that given in the Dred Scott case nearly twenty years later. He had been sent from Missouri to the Dubuque lead-mines, on a written agreement with his master to work out the price of his freedom. Although he failed to keep the agreement, the court decided that he was a free man because he had come to reside on free soil with the consent of his owner.

The little book seems quite free from errors. "Thirty-six years" (p. 268), the period elapsing between the Compromise of 1820 and the admission of the state, should evidently be "twenty-six". The volume is a very creditable addition to the bibliography of the state of Iowa.

E. E. SPARKS.

History of Early Steamboat Navigation on the Missouri River: Life and Adventures of Joseph La Barge, Pioneer Navigator and Indian Trader, for Fifty Years Identified with the Commerce of the Missouri Valley. By Hiram Martin Chittenden, Captain Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. [American Explorers Series.] (New York, Francis P. Harper, 1903, two vols., pp. xiv, 248; iii, 249-461.) In these two volumes Captain Chittenden admirably supplements his invaluable study of *The American Fur Trade of the Far West* (1902) by bringing together material illustrative of the early navigation of the Missouri. Captain La Barge was born in 1815 in St. Louis, and in 1896 he dictated to Captain Chittenden the memoirs of his life, which "embraced the entire era of active boating business on the river". His experiences, therefore, constitute a thread on which the author has strung a large amount of information with regard to transportation in the days of the fur-trade, Indian relations, the competition of rival firms, the relation of the steamboat to army occupation, and, finally, the downfall of steam navigation in the far West by the competition of the railroad.

It would seem that Captain La Barge in his old age presented a somewhat idealized view of the contact of the Indian and the fur-

trader before the days of the emigrant (p. 354). The reader of Coues's *New Light on the Early History of the Greater Northwest*, for instance, will certainly find it hard to reconcile the statement that the "relation of the two races was ideal, and during its continuance the Indian is seen at his best." However, the Indian at his best is a comparative statement after all.

In general, it may be said that the two volumes furnish an entertaining picture, as well as a body of useful information on the early history of the industrial occupation of the Missouri valley.

F. J. TURNER.

History of the Bahama Islands, with a Special Study of the Abolition of Slavery in the Colony. By James Martin Wright. [Special publication from *The Bahama Islands* by permission of the Geographical Society of Baltimore.] (Baltimore, The Lord Baltimore Press, 1905, pp. 419-583.) The significant part of this brochure is a monograph upon negro slavery and the process of emancipation in the Bahamas. It is written by a very capable student after thorough study of the archives, which are very full and complete in the premises. The Bahamas in this period of chief interest were a microcosm exhibiting many of the essential features of English colonial policy and its difficulties, on the one hand, and of American problems of slavery and abolition on the other. There were the long wrangles between the imperial government and the colonial assembly, so typical of constitutionally governed colonies; and in particular the conflict of the principles of central control and local self-government which arose conspicuously in the federal government of the United States. Theories, policies, and interests, debates and their outcome in successive new problems, are concretely demonstrated, with many personal and administrative details. Full references to sources are given. The rest of the work is made up of a very brief introductory sketch of the early history, which might have been improved by research in continental American newspaper files, and of a fuller but somewhat disjointed treatment of developments in the later period, extending to near the present day. The style varies widely as different topics are treated.

ULRICH B. PHILLIPS.

The Genealogist, a Quarterly Magazine of Genealogical, Antiquarian, Topographical, and Heraldic Research. Edited by H. W. Forsyth Harwood. New Series, Vol. XXI. (London, Bell, 1905, pp. viii, 318, 23, 241-272.) Important features of the twenty-first volume of the new series of the *Genealogist* are the indexes of the subjects and illustrations contained in the first twenty volumes of the series. Of historical interest is the article by Mr. V. Gibbs on the battle of Boroughbridge and the Boroughbridge Roll in which the attempt is made to give a list of the most important persons concerned in the revolt against Edward II. Transcripts of wills and other documents preserved in French or

English archives are included in some articles, notably in that on the families of Lacy, Geneva, Joinville, and La Marche.

TEXT-BOOKS

A School History of the United States. By HENRY ALEXANDER WHITE, Ph.D., D.D., formerly Professor of History in Washington and Lee University. (New York: Silver, Burdett, and Company. 1904. Pp. xi, 422, 49.)

A History of the United States. By WILLIAM C. DOUB, Ex-Superintendent of Schools for Kern County, California. (New York: The Macmillan Company; London: Macmillan and Company. 1905. Pp. xxvii, 631, xxxviii.)

By the publication of these volumes two more texts are added to the rather extensive list intended for grammar-schools. Dr. White informs us, in the preface, that while he "has endeavored to write impartially of all sections", he "has taken special pains that due attention should be given to the part played by the people of the South in all periods of American history".

The forty-one chapters are grouped into seven parts or periods, given the usual names: Period of Discovery and Exploration; Period of Colonization, etc. The conventional method of discussing the settlement and early history of each colony has been followed. The story of the saving of John Smith by Pocahontas is related (p. 29) without a doubt expressed as to its authenticity. Emphasis is given to the influence of European affairs in America. The use of the terms King William's War, Queen Anne's War, and King George's War is continued, however, with little to indicate that they were but a part of great struggles carried on in Europe under other names. One of the best chapters is on "Life in the Colonies in 1763." Here are discussed roads, education, occupations, etc. This feature of our text-books is now a necessity; and it is to be regretted that the other "periods" are not strengthened in a similar way.

The determination by a writer to see that full justice is done any section of our country has its limitations. Beginning with the chapter on "The Thirteen Confederate States", and in the succeeding chapters to the year 1877, Dr. White has placed special emphasis upon the views held by the South on the great questions at issue. Writing of the ratification of the Constitution (p. 184), he says: "The new Confederation was formed by the voluntary union of eleven states, each of which seceded from the Confederation formed in 1781." Giving an account of the "Hayne and Webster Debate", he writes (p. 240): "Daniel Webster, in a speech that was brilliant in manner and style, contended that Hayne's view of the matter was not correct, and claimed that the Constitution was not a compact. Most persons now believe, however, that Webster himself was incorrect in his view concerning the origin of the

Constitution." Again, he writes of the outbreak of war (p. 298): "In 1861 two American confederacies stood face to face upon the field of war."

The proportion is, in the main, good. It is believed, however, that New England and the Middle States together should be given more than twenty-three pages, if thirty-three pages are assigned to the discussion of the early history of the southern colonies. Too many pages, sixty-eight, are used in the campaigns connected with the Civil War when but one hundred and five pages are regarded as adequate for the history between the years 1789 and 1861. The style is clear and well suited to pupils of the grammar-schools. There is a wealth of good biographies. The text is well supplied with maps and other illustrative material. Good portraits of leading men form a special feature. The author, no doubt, could justify his selection of the portraits of twenty Southern leaders and only ten Northern for illustrating the period between 1861 and 1865; or why in this list Secretary of War James A. Seddon and General Van Dorn should be included and not Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton and General Rosecrans; or why, of the four portraits of noted Americans in the Spanish-American War, three are of men from the south.

Errors in statement are numerous, as: in discussing the Articles of Confederation (p. 171), "A central Congress was established, consisting of seven delegates from each state." Again (p. 204): "James Monroe and Robert Livingston were sent to France, and they made with Napoleon a treaty whereby Louisiana was sold", etc. In the discussion of the Monroe Doctrine, we read (p. 229): "Russia, Prussia, Austria and France then formed the so-called Holy Alliance, for the purpose of helping Spain to conquer the South American republics that had once been her colonies."

Our history should be written in such a manner that it may be studied by pupils in all sections of the country without creating prejudices. This book does not seem to be written impartially and cannot, although it has many excellent qualities, be recommended for use in our schools.

The leading feature of Mr. Doub's text-book is the "division . . . into periods"; "the division of each period into topics"; and the "continuous discussion of each topic". The plan appears at its best in the presentation of the material between the years 1789 and 1861. Chapters and administrations disappear. Two periods are selected: (1) National Growth and European Interference, from 1789 to 1828; and (2) Westward Expansion and Slavery. Five topics are discussed in each period—as under (1): 1. The Period of European Interference; 2. Financial Legislation: the Tariff; 3. Political Parties; 4. Growth of the Nation; and 5. Institutional Life; and under (2): 1. Political Methods and Political Parties; 2. Financial Legislation: the Tariff; 3. Growth of the Nation in Territory and Population; 4. The Slavery Question; and 5. Institutional Life. The author

has carried the grouping system to the extreme. It would seem natural to speak of the earliest Spanish and French settlements in connection with the explorations by the representatives of those nations in place of leaving the discussion until after the English colonies have been established. The Period of European Interference (pp. 356-392), including such subjects as: the French Revolution, Jay Treaty, Purchase of Louisiana, War in 1812, and Monroe Doctrine, precede the discussion of Hamilton's financial measures, so essential to an understanding of the establishment of the new government.

Mr. Doub has made the study of "civics" a second leading feature. With a limited number of pages, the various functions of government receive but little consideration. In the analysis of the Constitution (pp. 341-347), the judiciary is unduly emphasized by giving it as much space as the legislative and executive departments together. Among the commendable features are the following: the space given to the life of the people; comparatively few pages given to accounts of the wars; and the large number of well-executed maps. "Questions and topics" are given at the close of each general period, the questions being chiefly upon the paragraphs of the text. To use some sixty-five pages in this way is a very doubtful expedient. There is but slight emphasis placed upon supplementary work. Four books only are recommended for the use of pupils and eight for teachers.

The reviewer believes the text, as a whole, to be too comprehensive for pupils of the grammar-school age. Parts of it might be used to advantage for reference, and it would also be valuable to teachers in conducting reviews. A few omissions should be noted. No mention is made of the Portuguese expeditions and their influence on Columbus. The difficulties Columbus encountered and the means by which he was finally enabled to start on his expedition are not related. No reference is made to Cortez and Pizarro; to the charters of 1609 and 1612; and to the influence of Thomas Hooker in Connecticut. The accounts of the expeditions of Marquette and La Salle would have been strengthened had the routes they took been sketched. The influence of John Hay on the problems of the Orient might well have been discussed.

J. A. JAMES.

A Brief Survey of British History, by C. E. Snowden, M.A. (London, Methuen, 1905, pp. xii, 159), is such an ingenious compilation of dates, names, and facts as a candidate for the doctor's degree in this country may sometimes excerpt from his store of notes and jot down together to aid his memory at the supreme test. But such a compilation, however valuable to the compiler, is rarely of much service to others. Mr. Snowden's compilation, according to the modest and ingenuous preface, was originally "made for the benefit of a class of small boys preparing for the Oxford Local Juniors Examination"; subsequently it was enlarged and "compared with and checked by several of the best school text-books". Though larger in bulk than Acland and Ransome's well-

known little *Handbook*, with which a comparison is natural, it is decidedly slimmer in contents, and can scarcely be as useful to students or teachers. In numerous notes, made by boiling down parts of Medley's *Manual*, an attempt is made to give the essence of England's constitutional history, but the attempt is not a complete success. Several appendixes, "illustrative of the points of contact between Great Britain, her colonies, and foreign nations", are too disjointed to be suggestive. One would gladly have spared the lists of "Ladies of England" and of English queens since the Norman Conquest to make room for some such helpful tables of the composition and growth of the two Houses of Parliament as Acland and Ransome give. The full genealogical tables are good and mostly accurate. Half the value of a book of information of this kind lies in a good index; this book has none.

SIDNEY B. FAY.